

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 2---NO. 195.

MAYSVILLE, KY., MONDAY, JULY 9, 1883.

PRICE ONE CENT.

ITALY AND THE POPE.

Status of the Struggle Between Church and State.

Interview With a Cardinal—The Watch-word of Rome—No Compromise Short of Submission With King Humbert.

ROME, July 8.—There has been a great deal of talk lately about the position of the Vatican and the Powers. In France, where every action of Italy is viewed with suspicion, it has been said over and over again that the Pope was about to enter the triple alliance. Such a step could, of course, only have one meaning, according to the boulevard diplomats. It would mean a rupture between the Vatican and France, and strengthen the hands of Bismarck. It is impossible to spend a fortnight in Italy without coming to see how very remote is this reconciliation of the Vatican and the Quirinal, which has given rise to so much anxious speculation.

"You are more fortunate than I," said King Umberto to the writer one day last week, in reply to some remark. "I cannot go to the Vatican."

The speech was, of course, only half serious, but it expressed the Quirinal side of the Vatican question admirably. The two palaces which face each other on the Roman hills are still separated by much more than the breadth of the Eternal City. Were Leo XIII. to be asked for his view he would say, more mournfully perhaps, "I cannot go to the Quirinal."

There was a time at which a meeting of the spiritual and temporal Roman sovereigns was possible, but it has long gone by. Had Leo XIII. on his accession made a step toward a reconciliation with the "usurper," as there is reason to believe he was more than inclined to do, there might now have been no Vatican question at all—at least so far as Italy is concerned. For good or evil he listened to the counsels of the "no compromise" Cardinals. He was persuaded that the dignity and salvation of the Church forbade him to make the slightest advances. So, like his predecessor, Pie IX., he remained an august "prisoner," nor with all the good will in the world could his jailers give him a liberty which he refuses. That there has for some years past been a tendency on the part of the hostile parties in Rome to draw nearer to each other and forgive their grievances is, however, perfectly true. A new generation has been springing up in Italy since the "spoliation" forces drove the spiritual sovereign to his present intrenchments. It is difficult for young men who were boys in 1870 to feel very bitter about the real or theoretical wrongs done in their fathers' day. The national resentment felt by the "invaders" at the sudden enmity of the ecclesiastical party has, on the other hand, cooled thoroughly, and indeed no longer has any existed. In a timid, half-hearted way the soldiers of Church and State are coming together, socially and politically; but those who fancy they will live to see an open reconciliation between their leaders are, I fear, over sanguine and will be disappointed. Non possumus is still the watchword at the Vatican. The cardinals have forgotten nothing, whatever their party may have done. The fiction of the imprisonment of the Pope is still kept up at the Vatican, and the man supposed, in Rome, to have the most chance of some day replacing the mild and venerable Pontiff who now under Heaven presides over the destinies of Catholicism is perhaps the stanchest of all the cardinals in his determination not to yield an inch till the Italian King has cried men culprit and restored his capital to the church.

For that dream—the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope—has not yet ceased to fascinate many, and among them the most intelligent of the cardinals. "How or when it will come about," said one of them to me last week, "God knows. I shall not see it, for I am old and have not many years before me. But you may see it, or, if not you, your children. The present state of things cannot last. The King and his court are only tolerated, remember, at the Quirinal. No European government has formally recognized them. The temporal power is a necessity for the church. Since the invaders despoiled her she has lost much of the respect once paid her. The relations between the Court of Belgium and the Vatican have been broken off. Cardinal Jacobini has had to threaten a rupture with France. At Moscow, during the recent coronation fêtes, General von Schweinitz, the German Ambassador, presumed to be impudent in his attitude toward the Papal Nuncio." "There was a time when nuncios were very differently treated," added the Cardinal, sadly. "With the Quirinal the Vicar of Christ can have no dealings. We must live in hope of some providential intervention, some great popular uprising, some sudden or gradual revulsion of popular feeling that will give the Holy Father back his rightful position and restore Rome to him."

His Eminence was equally uncompromising when he spoke of the recent modifications of Bismarck's policy. He regarded anything less than a complete annulment of the obnoxious and unrighteous laws of May as utterly unsatisfactory to the Church, and trusted that, thanks to the firmness of the Vatican and its supporters in the German Parliament, Rome would yet conquer Berlin.

A Prince Renounces His Title And Marries His Governess

BERLIN July 8.—The Post announces that Prince Alexander of Sayn-Wittgenstein, the owner of the castle and estate of Sayn,

near Coblenz, has renounced his princely title and rank and privileges, and has received from the German Emperor the name and title of Count of Hachenberg. His wife, the Princess Yvonne, died in October, 1881, and he has since married the governess of his children. According to the family compacts (as with other mediatised princes) the Prince could only contract a morganatic marriage with a woman who was not of rank similar to his own. Like many other German princes, and his own elder brother Prince Frederick in the same position a few years ago, he preferred to descend from his high rank to a lower level, where prejudice or traditional etiquette will not hinder him from placing his wife by his side. The princely rank and estates have passed to his eldest son, Prince Stanislas, who is in his tenth year. Prince Alexander himself is nearly thirty-six years of age.

DID THE EDITORS FIGHT?

Mr. Knot, of the Texas Sittings, Says He Did.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—J. Armory Knot, one of the editors of *Texas Sittings*, who is said to have fought a duel with David D. Sheahan, of New York, on Thursday, at Fideler's Island, off Far Rockaway, arrived in this city and registered at the Continental.

Mr. Knot is of medium height, sparsely built, wears full brown whiskers and mustache à la Dundrenny, and the feature in his face which attracts most attention after his restless brown eyes is the nose, which is long and aquiline. Although at first sight Mr. Knot gives one the impression of one of those uncommonly shrewd gentlemen keenly alive to his own interests and of his newspaper, a short acquaintance develops the fact that he is what, for want of a synonym, may be styled a whole-souled fellow.

"Oh, yes; Sheahan and I fought a duel, and I got a scratch, and now we are as good friends as ever we were," said he, while dining with two friends at the Journalists' Club. "The reports that have appeared in the papers of the affair are correct in the main, but I do not wish you or anybody else to suppose that because I have been out with Sheahan I am an advocate of the duello. I may say distinctly that I am not, but now and then in man's life certain conditions arise that necessitate his pursuing a line of action of which he personally disapproves. One thing, by the by, I should like to correct. The impression has been created by certain accomplished, but highly imaginative reporters, that we were both intoxicated, or at least partially so. This is far from the truth, for we drank only claret and claudia-pagne at dinner, and very moderately of each."

"Do you anticipate that any effort will be made by the New York authorities to arrest your late opponent and yourself?"

"Well, really, I don't know. I certainly thought it possible this morning that something of the kind might occur, and, so thinking, I changed my clothes and drove out of New York and rode across the terry to Jersey City, in the stony seclusion that a New York hackman is always ready to afford for a more or less extraneous sum. I intend to leave here for Texas to-morrow," continued Mr. Knot, "and I don't think the authorities are likely to bring me back from there; and there was a merry twinkle in the humorist's left eye as he spoke.

The visitor evinced a not unnatural curiosity to see the work of the bullet that truimphantly sought a temporary lodging in the Texan editor's anatomy; but, although, as Mr. Knot sipped his champagne *frappe* he used his right hand and arm without apparent effort, and worked his left elbow with will as he plied an uncommonly active fork, he was apparently indisposed to explain by ocular demonstration the anomaly of a man with a bullet wound in his arm using the said member with unrestricted freedom.

To an inquiry as to the present whereabouts of Mr. Sheahan, Mr. Knot made answer: "I cannot say just where he is at present, but he is keeping out of the way and probably will continue to do so for some time. The last I heard of him was from Bridgeport."

Mr. Knot was ready and willing to talk on any topic except the duel. His business enterprise, the public men he has met in New York, literature, art, the drama—anything, in fact, but the hostile meeting. It is my first duel," he said, as he bade his visitor a cheery good night, "but my partner Sweet has been out seven times, and he is covered with scars from the top of his head to the soles of his feet."

What Shall Be Done With Our Red Brothers?

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Secretary of the Interior, having in mind the action of the Apaches in leaving the San Carlos reservation some time since and going on the war-path, is not disposed to further harbor those recently captured by General Crook, for fear their influence may breed more discontent, and that his department should be held responsible for future outbreaks. This was Secretary Teller's opinion at the conference to-day between General Crook, Secretary Lincoln and Secretary Teller. The proposition, therefore, to transfer the San Carlos agency to the War Department, leaving its financial administration to the Interior Department, is the one which will probably be adopted, the transfer involving a departure from the long established peace policy.

General Crook says he was not at liberty to speak of the several interviews had with the President and Secretaries, but hoped to make such progress as would enable him to leave Washington for the West shortly. In reply to the question whether he thought his recommendations relative to what should be done with the captured Apaches would be adopted by the Government, he replied:

"Well, I would rather not speak of that question now. I will say, however, that no conclusion has been arrived at yet, but I am to have another interview with the Secretary, when, perhaps, the question will be settled one way or the other."

OUR CHINESE CITIZENS

Are There, or Can There Be, Any in the United States.

The Status of the United States Laws and Decisions Made Thereon.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Some fifty or sixty Chinamen in this city have laid claim to be naturalized citizens of this country. In view of the right to vote involved, the claim is important. The fact is, however, that several Chinese citizens have unsuccessfully applied for naturalization to the Federal courts. Five years ago the Circuit Court of the United States in the District of California refused to grant the petition of Ah Yip, a native of China of the Mongolian race, for admission as a citizen of the United States. The Court on that occasion was held by Judge Sawyer, the Circuit Judge, who declared that the petition stated all the qualifications required by the statute to entitle the applicant to be naturalized, provided the statute authorized the naturalization of a native of China of the Mongolian race. After a careful consideration of the question, he came to the conclusion that person of the Mongolian race is not a white person within the meaning of the statute, and that the existing provisions of law exclude from naturalization all but white persons and persons of African nativity or African descent.

According to Judge Sawyer's view, the words "white persons" mean persons of the Caucasian race. Mongolians, on the other hand, are usually classified as yellow, and sometimes as tawny; and in none of the ordinary ethnological classifications are the Mongolians described as white. Judge Sawyer also shows, by reference to the debates of Congress at the time the naturalization laws were extended so as to embrace the negroes, that every Senator who took part in the discussion, including Mr. Sumner, supposed that the Chinese would be excluded if the word "white" was allowed to remain in the statute.

A remain at variance with that in California has been made in some other districts, but Judge Sawyer's opinion seems a sound exposition of the law on the subject.

It is possible, however, that some Chinamen may have been lawfully naturalized between the time of the enactment of the Revised Statutes of the United States and the passage of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent."

When all the statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which were in force on December 1, 1873, came to be revised and included in what are now known as the Revised Statutes of the United States, the revisers omitted the words "white persons," and made the remainder of the act to correct errors therein, on February 14, 1875. From 1802, the general law had been that any alien "being a free white person" might be naturalized. In 1870 Congress extended the naturalization laws "to aliens of African nativity and

THE DAILY BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1882.



OUR AGENTS.—The following persons are the authorized agents for the DAILY BULLETIN at the places named. Contracts for subscription or advertising may be made with them:

SARDIS—P. W. Sult.
SHANNON—Wm. Flury.
LEWISBURG—W. T. Berry.
MINERVA—W. H. Hawes.
MT. OLIVET—Peter Myers.
HENDERSON—M. M. Hartman.
MADISON—J. A. Anderson.
ORANGEBURG—R. P. Tolles.
MT. GILEAD—J. S. Higgins.
TUCKADOE—W. L. Hollon.
SLACK'S—P. O.—M. V. Moran.
ELIZAVILLE—W. H. Stewart.
GERMANTOWN—Rigdon & Bro.
PARROWS STONE—S. T. Furo.
MADISON—T. A. Anderson.
FIRE LEAF—Henry Hunter.
MURPHYSVILLE—W. T. Tomlin.
FORMAN'S SPRINGS—J. M. Hawley.
WASHINGTON—Miss Anna Thomas.
JOHNSON JUNCTION—Scruggs & Bro.
HILLSBORO—Rev. W. H. Barksdale.

6,552
The above number represents the circulation, each week of the DAILY and WEEKLY BULLETIN. Advertisers are invited to call and assure themselves of the truth of the statement, and they are requested to bear in mind that our rates for advertising are the lowest.

WASHINGTON gossip is to the effect that Attorney General Brewster will shortly be succeeded by George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

THERE are rumors of important changes shortly to occur in the Postoffice Department. Postmaster General Gresham is reported dissatisfied with some of his associates.

A Burmese Lecturer in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Last night at the Second Baptist Church there assembled a large audience, to hear and see Saubrah, the Burmese impersonator. He began by speaking of the social life, describing the houses his people live in, and then at once, as it were, spent a night in Burma, illustrating how the people sleep with the India bed, bedclothing and pillow. After he got into his native bed, lay down and covered himself, he asked: "Now, how do the Burmese people—how does anybody sleep? Shut their eyes and let everything go, of course." [Applause]. After rising from his bed he prepared his meal and ate, illustrating practically with bamboo cups, spoons, and East India dishes. He said his people could not understand the meaning of the prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," as they never have any bread; "rice," said he, "is our bread. We have rice for dinner, rice for supper, and rice for breakfast, and when we get tired of rice, what do we have for a change? We have rice for a change, [Laughter]. We cultivate our rice with this (holding in his hand a peculiar kind of instrument like a sword). It is called a dah. It does not look like a toothpick, but we use it for one. It does not resemble an axe, or scissors or hoe, or a spade, but we use it for all these. So much, but used people even shave with it."

He next discussed his clothing. Said he: "What kind of dress is this I have on—a man's or a woman's? I do not know what St. Louis people think I am, but in other places when they see my lithograph they do not call me a woman or a man, but they point their finger at me and say, 'that thing.'" [Laughter]. His garments are simple, pinless, and buttonless, nor does he tie them. Yet he fastens them in an artistic, Oriental way.

After donning his first garb, the Sunday dress, he then came to the jungle impersonation. It looked more like a man in his night shirt than anything else. He called it the farmer's jacket. The men, he said, all have long hair. He removed his turban, which seemed to be nothing but a long piece of plain silk. Grasping the Burmese comb, he combed his long raven locks from left to right, and then put on his turban in a very artistic manner, saying, "If I had a glass I could make myself look very handsome." His hair was completely covered and folded up in the turban.

Women, he said, clothe themselves differently. The men are the more fashionable, and what the women can grasp by their own accord they have to put up with. He now impersonated the little East India girl, at the same time singing her joyous little ditty. Next he appeared as the Burmese Belle, dancing before the audience. The little lass has only one simple garment, but the young lady has costumes of more brilliant hue and contrast of colors. She combs her hair from front to backward. "She does not," said he, "part her hair in the middle; it would make her head look too flat. Neither does she braid her hair. No, nor ever frizzes, either." [Laughter]. He next entered the field of matrimony, and went through a wedding scene in India which brought the house down. He sang a love song. "The love songs there," said he, "are like they are in America—so soft, so thin, that you can stick your finger through any of them." [Applause]. "Over there," said he, "our parents arrange for our marriage, and if anybody gets the mitten it is not the young folks."

The speaker in a very witty and amusing manner gave the audience a description of his first dinner party. There were three things, he said, that troubled him most—his napkin, his pie, and his tea. Saubrah is worth going to see. It is like a visit to India itself.

THE TRADE DOLLAR.

Some Interesting Facts Which Make up the History of the Obnoxious Coin.

The raid started against the trade dollar, which has made rapid and large progress at most of the financial and commercial centres of the country, should exert a salutary influence on members of Congress and induce them to give such consideration to this important question as will prepare them to act promptly, upon the assembling of Congress upon a measure for the redemption of this troublesome coin, and taking it out of circulation. Until that is done it may be continually an object of speculation to the loss of working people, of discredit to the Government, and of gain only to speculators. Since the passage of the act of February 28, 1878, authorizing the coining of the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains, and making it a legal tender, innumerable bills have been introduced in both branches of Congress for the correction of the evil complained of. Some of these bills received favorable consideration from the committees to which they were referred, and were reported for action of the respective Houses; but, unfortunately for the business interests of the country, all remedial measures were neglected, and remained on the calendars without further notice. The movement now going on against the "trades" is so general, and is likely to work so much inconvenience and pecuniary loss to so many people, that there is reason to believe Congress will be compelled to redeem it or to give it the legal tender force it had when first issued.

The question is frequently asked why should there be no objection to the circulation of the trade dollar, which contains 420 grains of silver, while a coin containing but 412½ grains of silver is made legal tender? The trade dollar, unfortunately, is no longer a regular coin of the United States, but is simply an ingot of silver, assayed at the Government Mint and guaranteed to be of certain fineness and weight. It was not intended for circulation in this country, but was made to create a market in Asia and South America for the product of our silver mines, and to accommodate American commerce in those countries. When the coining of the trade dollar was authorized, the standard dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to further the interests of American commerce in China and South America, authorized the coining of the trade dollar, and it at once made its way in the countries to which exported by reason of the fact that it contained more silver than similar coins of Spain, Mexico and Japan. The act of February 12, 1873, authorizing the coining of the trade dollar was not in circulation, and even had it been that coin would have not filled the requirements of American merchants interested in trade with China and South America, because it would not circulate in those countries against the Spanish and Mexican dollars, each of which contains 417 15-17 grains of silver, or the Japanese yen, which contains 416 grains. Therefore, it was that Congress, to

THE DAILY BULLETIN.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1883.

ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Publishers and Proprietors,
To whom Address all Communications.



If they don't get those railway ears,
And quickly bring 'em here,
We're going to get our nickels out
And trade 'em off for beer.
That's just what we propose to do
We warn 'em everyone,
And whether school will keep or not,
We'll have our summer fun.

CAPT. LEVI ELEMING is engaged to-day cutting off some of the heavy timbers that were driven across the bed of Limestone Creek.

THE Catholic congregation at Mayslick are about to build a new church. A notice inviting proposals from contractors will be found in another column.

THE Dover base ball club will give a moonlight fete at that place on the 18th inst. The BULLETIN acknowledges the receipt of an invitation to be present.

MESSRS. EGNEW & ALLEN, on Friday shipped one of the celebrated Omaha Coal cooking stoves to Lexington, and also made a shipment of tin fruit cans to Natchez, Miss.

THE M. E. Church Sabbath school have requested us to return their thanks to Mr. John Powers for the use of his beautiful woods for pic-nic purposes on the 4th inst., and also for an abundant supply of ice water furnished by him on that occasion.

THE ice factory will require about 46,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours. An abundant supply will be obtained when the well is about eighty feet deep. The buildings will be finished in the next two weeks and work will begin about the first of August.

THE "Korn Kracker" base ball club, of Dover, and a club at Georgetown, O., played a match game recently which resulted in a victory for the Dover club, by a score of 21 to 3. On Saturday the Dover boys met the Maysville club and defeated it by a score of 30 to 5.

Mrs. ANNIE ALBERT has several second hand pianos that she is willing to sell at a trifle to get rid of them, as she has no room for their storage. They will be sold at \$15 and \$20. These prices are, of course, nothing like their value, and are only offered because she desires to dispose of them immediately.

DR. W. H. McGRANAGHAN, who has decided to remove to Peoria, Illinois, has sold his residence and business to his partner, Dr. J. T. Strode, for the sum of \$10,000. Dr. McGranaghan is one of our solid citizens, whose departure from our midst will be regretted not only by his immediate friends, but by the public generally.

THE funeral of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Noyes' little boy took place yesterday afternoon at three o'clock, after touching services by Rev. S. B. Alderson, of the Presbyterian Church. A large number of the friends of the family were present, and there were many beautiful floral offerings. No death in the community for many years has excited such general sympathy as the death of this little boy.

THE Rev. Father Timothy, a Passionist, who is in the city conducting an eight days' retreat at the Convent of the Visitation preached at St. Patrick's Church, on Sunday morning, to a large and appreciative congregation. His text was taken from the Gospel of Luke xvi: 19, and he entertained his hearers in his usual eloquent style for about 30 minutes. The sermon was unusually interesting and instructive. This is Father Timothy's second visit to our city, and he is quite as popular with the congregation of St. Patrick's Church as if he had spent a life time here. The Rev. Father will always receive a warm welcome from his friends in Maysville.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Perry Jefferson, of Cincinnati, is in Maysville to-day,

Mr. C. S. Pearce, of Nashville, Tenn., is visiting his father, Mr. Chas. B. Pearce.

Mr. J. B. Noyes is in the city to-day. He will return to-morrow to his post at Sweet Springs, Va.

Mr. James H. Hall, jr., who has been in the East on business for his firm, returned home on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Matilda Eitel, who has been visiting relatives at Higginsport, Ohio, for several weeks, returned home Saturday.

REV. R. B. GARRETT, of Carlisle, has arrived in the city, and will preach to-night at the Baptist Church. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Messrs. M. Joe Kelley, John C. King, and M. Francis Hogerty, returned to their homes at Mt. Sterling Saturday evening, after a few days visit in this city.

County Court Proceedings.

The reports of the following settlements, which were filed at the last term and laid over for exceptions, were ordered to be recorded, to-wit:

John J. Perrine, Administrator of Tyre L. Bacon, deceased.

Abner Hord, guardian of Lucretia A. Hord.

John T. Tucker, guardian of Sarah Hubbard.

A. T. Cox and M. E. Poynter, Administrators of E. H. Poynter, deceased.

Catharine Smith, Administratrix of William Smith.

Thomas M. Lashbrooke and others, Executors of Peter Lashbrooke, deceased.

John J. Perrine, guardian of Charles D. Bacon.

T. C. Campbell, Administrator of G. B. Thomas, deceased.

The following settlements were filed and ordered to lie over till next term for exceptions:

John L. Caldwell, guardian of Mary B. Caldwell.

Same, guardian of Joseph E. Caldwell.

Same, guardian of Alberta Caldwell.

D. S. White, Trustee of M. C. Crosby, L. Jefferson, Administrator of Thornton Holliday, deceased.

James Dye, Administrator of Lizzie Dye, deceased.

An Inventory of the estate of Patsey M. Calvert was filed and ordered to be recorded.

Report of the appraiser' allottment to the widow of J. R. Sousey, deceased, was filed and ordered to be recorded.

It was ordered that an election be held August 6th, 1883, (the regular August election) for the purpose of electing a Constable in Maysville Precinct No. 1; one Justice of the Peace in Dover, No. 3; one Justice of the Peace in Minerva, No. 4; one Justice of the Peace in German-town, No. 5, and a Constable in Sardis, No. 6. The Sheriff was directed to give notice of said election, and cause a poll to be opened at said time.

Sylvester O. Redmond, a native of Ireland, came into Court and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

Annual Report of the Secretary of the Building Association.

MAYSVILLE, KY., July 1, 1883.
To the Officers and Members of the Mason County Building and Saving Association.—Gentlemen: Below I hand you my report for quarter ending June 30, 1883:

Receipts.

Am. cash in hands treas.—
my April 1, 1883, \$ 299.80
Weekly dues, 8.293.00
Monthly dues, 884.05
Transfers, 8.15
Interest, 947.13
Collector's fees, 54.00
Initiation fees, 17.51
Mortgages canceled, 3,800.00
Canceling mortgages, 17.75
Am. stock notes, 750.00—\$14,582.15

Disbursements.

By amount loaned on mortgages, \$9,000.00
Am. loaned on stock as security, 580.00
Am. paid for 79 shares canceled, 3,077.00
Am. paid rents, salaries, &c., 235.50
Am. paid solicitor, 44.50
Am. solicitor's fee returned, 2.50
Am. cash in hands of treasurer, 1,642.65—\$14,582.15

No. of shares in 1st series commenced April 1, 1882, 1,337

No. of shares canceled as per report April 1, 1883, 306

No. of shares cancelled this quarter, 71—380

Leav. No. of shares 1st series, 97

No. of shares in 2d series commenced Jan. 1, 1882, 428

No. of shares canceled as per report April 1, 1883, 71

No. of shares cancelled this quarter, 475

Leav. No. of shares in 2d series, 333—333

No. of shares in 3d series commenced Jan. 1, 1882, 553

No. of shares canceled as per report April 1, 1883, 52

No. of shares cancelled this quarter, 1—53

Leav. No. shares in 3d series, 500—501

No. of shares in 4th series commenced Jan. 1, 1883, 683

Total No. of shares in the association, 2,493

Each share of 1st series has paid in, 541.75

Each share of 2d series has paid in, 32.75

Each share of 3d series has paid in, 19.50

Each share of 4th series has paid in, 6.50

Very respectfully, M. T. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE DETERMINATION of the Ohio Republicans to maintain the position they have taken on the liquor question is receiving warm commendation from the party press all over the country.

MR. STOCKTON asks us to say that his thanks are due to the persons who have returned the keys of lock boxes, and to remind some of them that they have forgotten one important thing, and that is to pay the box rent.

GOVERNOR CAMERON, of Virginia, has appointed two colored school trustees in Richmond. This action has angered the regular Democrats more than anything the Readjusters have done since they have held power.

THE number of failures for the six months of this year reaches 4,687, against 3,597 in the same period of 1882, and 2,862 in 1881; while the aggregate of liabilities amount to \$66,189,034, against \$50,580,920 and \$40,877,150 respectively.

BUTLER has, it is said, given up all hopes of being nominated for President. The most he expects to do is to cast a solid New England vote for the winning candidate in the convention and thus secure control of the New England patronage or make himself Minister to England.

Our Present to the King of Siam, Whose People Refrained From Eating Our Mariners.

NEW YORK, July 8.—General Halderman, Minister to Siam, informs the Sun that he has just fulfilled a very interesting mission to the province of Tuluhan.

Tuluhan is a small Malay province on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Siam. Three years ago next November the American bark Coringa was wrecked on this coast. Instead of eating the shipwrecked sailors, or plundering their goods, the inhabitants of Tuluhan entertained them most kindly. The Rajah of the province took the Captain and his family to his own place, while the inferior officers and crew were made to feel at home by the principal inhabitants of the village nearest to the scene of disaster. When the Coringa's crew returned to this country they told their story to Washington. As is the custom in such cases, the Government had a handsome gold medal struck at the Mint for the Rajah of Tuluhan. The medal was sent out to that friendly functionary in case of General Halderman, together with an elaborately ornamented repeating rifle of fifty calibre. Thus was the kindness of the Rajah to the distressed mariners compensated by the United States Government.

General Halderman's mission was the delivery of the Rajah's medal and gun. As Tuluhan is not on any of the beaten paths of travel, the King instructed his Minister of Foreign Affairs, the astute statesman Banowongso, to put at General Halderman's disposal the royal steam yacht, the Volant. The steamer was commanded by Captain Yoh, one of the oldest and most experienced officers of the Siamese navy. General Halderman was accompanied by several high officials of the King's Government, and by the young but promising Kuo Bin, the son of the Prime Minister.

The Volant's machinery broke down at the Isthmus of Kra, causing some delay, but no other accident occurred.

Captain Yoh promptly repaired damages, and the party arrived at Tuluhan in eight days, to the immense surprise of the worthy old Rajah and his two grandsons. The presentation of the medal and the gun was accomplished in due time, General Halderman making a speech that astonished the Tuluhanese. The Rajah gave the Minister a banquet, served in the Malay fashion, and also entertained the party with a ball fight. The whole trip occupied fifteen days.

Arrest of Riotous and Suffering Miners.

ELY, Vt., July 8.—The riotous ring-leaders of the striking miners have been removed to Chelsea. No further danger is anticipated. Much sympathy is expressed for the miners. Some of the families are on the verge of starvation. Women with children in arms appealed to the troops for assistance. Money has been raised to relieve their immediate needs. The company proposed to pay \$2,500 at once, \$2,000 next week, and the balance, \$15,500, as soon as the ore now in process of refinement can be put through and shipped.

ANOTHER Englishman to Encounter Sullivan.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 8.—William Sheriff, alias Prussing, the English pugilist, was the center of attraction to the numerous visitors of Arthur Chambers, on his arrival. He held a reception, shaking hands and greeting the hard-fisted sparring who came to welcome the man who is to "knock out" Sullivan. Sheriff spoke with considerable modesty as to what he had done and what he expected to do. Chambers, however, is fond in his promises. He will remain in this city, varying the monotony of the city life with occasional visits to the seashore.

DEPUTY SHERIFF OWENS, in the town of Sunset, Texas, attempted to arrest a drunken rioter, when Sam Hunter, interfered, shooting at Owens, but missing. The latter returned the fire with fatal effect. Hunter's friends assembling excitedly, the Deputy telegraphed to Decatur for help. Two officers started immediately. The latest reports are to the effect that the three deputies are at a point midway between Decatur and Sunset, about to make a stand against an armed mob of fifty.

A Bark With Yellow Fever.

MOBILE, ALA., July 8.—Night before last news came that the bark Vega, from Vera Cruz, had anchored fifteen miles of Mobile Bar, with Captain Hansen, the mate, and all the crew but four are down with yellow fever. The bark was ordered to Ship Island quarantine.

CITY ITEMS.

Advertisements inserted under this heading per line for each insertion.

TRY Langdon's City Butter Crackers.

NEW style Stockinet Jersey at Hunt & Doyle's.

TRADE dollars taken at par at Dr. Beckdale's No. 6, Market street, for prescriptions.

LINEN and Mohair ulsters, large lot, also Jap parasols 15 cents each, at Hunt & Doyle's.

New style lace curtain poles, red Scotch shading, shade fixtures, &c., at Hunt & Doyle's.

1111 & 1112 W. Main street.

BOOK BINDERY.—Persons desiring book binding will leave it at any of the book stores. J. 21d & W. H. COX.

WANTED.—A white girl to cook, wash and iron for a small family in East Maysville. Apply at this office. J. 27d & W.

EXCUSIONISTS, get your accident insurance ticket before you leave. It costs but 25 cents a day for a \$3,000 ticket.

M. F. MARSH, Agent.

FOR RENT.—Three large rooms, corner of Limestone and Fourth streets to a family with no children. Water supply included, rent \$8.00 per month. Apply to J. 25d I. M. LANE.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed pro-

posals for the construction of a new Cath-

olic Church at Maysville, will be received

until Sunday, July 15th. The building is to be

forty feet wide and seventy feet long and will

be a frame structure. The plans and speci-

fications can be seen by calling on John O'Don-

nell; Maysville, Ky.; or Frankfort, Ky.

REV. J. HICKEY, Maysville, Ky.

jy9d & w1w

for the privilege of the confectionery, stabling

and riding tents, up to the 20th of July.

The sale of tobacco and cigars is prohibited

A VIRGINIA GENTLEMAN.

But Then Can a Duellist Be a Gentleman—The Baltimore Club Will Determine.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—An incident of the visit to this city of Editor Beirne of the Richmond State, who fought a duel with Editor Elam of the Whig, has occasioned war in the Baltimore Club, most of whose members are society young men. When Mr. Beirne and his party arrived, after having put a bullet into Mr. Elam's hip, they were honored by Virginia friends here, and their names were entered on the invitation book of the Baltimore Club. Before the Secretary had sent out cards to them, objection was made by club men, and members of the Board of Governors wrote to the Secretary directing him to withhold the invitations. The Beirne party arrived on Saturday evening and left on Sunday night, so that the invitations were a barren honor, and it was suggested to the proposer of the names that the entry "Our of town" be made on the book as a neat way of avoiding any difficulty. He refused to make use of such a subterfuge, and the fact that the Governing Board would not permit the invitations to be sent went on the record.

Beirne's friends have been fuming and storming about the matter ever since. They recall the lavish hospitality the Baltimore clubmen have received from the Westmoreland Club of Richmond, to which Beirne belongs, and say that this affair will close the Westmoreland's doors against the Baltimore clubmen.

The membership of the Baltimore Club is largely composed of Virginians, whose feeling is that the Readjusters are a low rabble with whom the gentlemen of the State are gallantly contending. They argue that the last Beirne is a duellist does not take away the fact that he is a Virginia gentleman, and as such he is worthy of the club privileges.

The opposition do not deny Beirne's standing in Virginia as a gentleman, but do not propose to honor a man who has just arrived from shooting down an enemy. It is understood that a meeting of the club will be held to take action in the matter. There will be some sharp speeches, and the real subject of discussion will be whether the club is still a gentlemanly institution. If its meeting fails to sustain the action of the Board of Governors the anti-duellists will resign, and if it does sustain them it is said that a secession of the Virginia party may occur.

CHASED BY A STORM.

The Peril of a Balloonist.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 8.—On July 1 Prof. Charles H. Grimes ascended in a balloon from Honesdale, Pa. At 5 o'clock the same afternoon, or only two hours later, he descended in the forests of the Neversink, alighting in a large birch tree standing in the southern slope of the mountains, facing the valley of the west bank of the Neversink, at a distance of about one and a half miles from the lumber mills of Revillo Malix. The aeronaut, who has just returned, says that he was followed throughout the entire distance from Honesdale to the place where he descended by a violent thunder storm, the balloon keeping about four miles in advance of the storm. The scene afforded by the rapidly pursuing tempest, according to his description, was grand and impressive in the extreme. His purpose was to reach the Hudson river, but just as he came over the valley of the Neversink a terrific thunder storm burst over the summit of the Great Slid mountain, toward which the wind was rapidly carrying him. Not wishing to plunge into the terrible war of the elements he sawing through, he pulled the valve string of his balloon and descended, alighting, as before stated, in a large tree. He fastened his balloon to a limb at a height of sixty feet from the ground, and sliding down the trunk of the tree, made his way out of the forest to the residence of Andrew J. Malix, there he remained over night. The following morning he employed a number of woodsmen and went back to the place of his descent to get his balloon, which, notwithstanding its partial collapse from the exhaustion of gas when he left in the evening before, was found fully expanded and soaring at the limits of its tether above the great tree. After great labor, being compelled to cut down no less than sixteen trees, they succeeded in getting the aerial monster to the ground without injury. As soon as the gas was exhausted it was packed up and brought out of the woods, and thence by team to Big Indian Station, on the Ulster & Delaware railroad, about thirty miles from this city, where the Professor arrived tired and hungry, but congratulating himself on the successful termination of his trip.

A DEATH SUMMARY.

The Disasters of the Past Six Months of Flood and Field.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Nearly three thousand persons, according to Herald history—which does not include the hundreds of unfortunate events wherein the loss of life was less than three—were sacrificed in the first six months of 1883 to accidents and calamitous occurrences of one kind and another. It has been thus far a year of almost unparalleled cruelty. In the list are accidents by flood, by fire, by lightning, by explosives, by panic, by landslides, by snowslides, by storms at sea and storms on shore—dire happenings of every description—some in our midst and some in every part of the world are included, and to the sum total must be added the lives lost by the long continued floods in the valleys of the Rhine and Danube, and the Mississippi, Missouri, the Ohio and other Western rivers in our own country. The first half of the year has been prolific in such floods. It has been prolific, too, in earthquakes, in tornadoes, in cyclones and other of nature's agencies for destruction, from which the aggregate loss of life can scarcely be estimated.

When classified according to the months in which they were reported the deaths are divided as follows:

January, 966; February, 300; March, 423; April, 551; May, 254; June, 341. Total, 2,898.

If these events which can be properly designated "accidents" were ranged together in numerical order the first place would have to be given to boiler explosions, of which there is usually chronicled one a day of more or less serious consequence.

CITY AND COUNTY DIRECTORY.

Commons—Circuit Court.

Judge—A. E. Cole.
Commonwealth's Attorney—T. A. Curran.
Clerk—B. D. Parry.
Sheriff—Perry Jefferson.
Deputies: *John P. Coons, Clark Jefferson, J. W. Alexander.*

Jailer—Dennis Fitzgerald.

Tuesday after second Monday in January, April, July and October in each year.

County Court.

Judge—W. P. Coons.
County Attorney—J. L. Whitaker.
Clerk—W. W. Ball.
Second Monday each month.

Quarterly Court.

Tuesday after second Monday in March, June, September and December in each year.

Magistrates Courts.

Maysville, No. 1—W. H. Politti and J. L. Grant, first and third Tuesdays in March, June, September and October in each year.

No. 2—M. F. Marsh and W. L. Holton, first and third Saturdays, same months.

Almervin, No. 4—O. N. Weaver and J. W. Fegan, first and third Tuesdays, same months.

Germantown, No. 5—S. F. Pollock and J. A. Pegan, first and third Saturdays, same months.

Sardis, No. 6—J. M. Ball and J. W. Tilton, second and fourth Saturdays, same months.

Marysville, No. 7—C. W. Williams and J. D. Raymond, second and fourth Fridays, same months.

Lewisburg, No. 8—J. M. Alexander and Abner Ford, second and fourth Thursdays, same months.

Orangeburg, No. 9—W. D. Coryell and W. J. Tull, first Saturday and last Monday, same months.

Washington, No. 10—John Ryan and James Smithers, fourth Tuesday and third Wednesday, same months.

Marysville, No. 11—Lewis Jefferson and E. L. Gaunt, fourth Monday and third Thursday, same months.

Fern Leaf, No. 12—S. E. Martin and R. Burgess, second and fourth Saturdays, same months.

Constables.

Maysville, No. 1—J. P. Wallace.
Mason, No. 2—W. L. Moran.
Dover, No. 3—W. B. McMillan.
Minerva, No. 4—James Kinney.
Germantown, No. 5—John Woodward.
Sardis, No. 6—J. A. Collins.
Marysville, No. 7—Thomas Murphy.
Lewisburg, No. 8—S. M. Strode.
Orangeburg, No. 9—Thomas Ilse.
Washington, No. 10—James Gaunt.
Murphyville, No. 11—W. R. Prather.
Fern Leaf, No. 12—B. W. Wood.

Society Meetings—Masonic.

Confidence Lodge, No. 52, first Monday of each month.

Mason Lodge, No. 312, third Monday of each month.

Marysville Chapter, No. 9, second Monday of each month.

Marysville Commandery, No. 10, fourth Monday of each month.

I. O. O. F.

Pisgah Encampment, No. 9, second and third Mondays in each month at 7 o'clock.

DeKalb Lodge, No. 12, Tuesday night, each week, at 7 o'clock.

Ringgold, No. 7, Wednesday night, each week, at 7 o'clock.

Knights of Honor.

The first and third Tuesday of each month. Lodge room on Sutton street.

K. of P.

Limestone Lodge, No. 38, Friday night of each week.

I. O. W. M.

Wednesday night each week, at their hall on Second street.

Sodality B. V. M.

Second and fourth Sundays in each month, at their hall on Limestone street.

Father Matthew T. A. S.

First Saturday in each month, at their hall on Limestone street.

St. Patrick's Benevolent Society.

Second Sunday in each month, at their hall on Limestone street.

Cigar Makers' Union.

First Tuesday night in each month.

I. O. G. T.

Monday night of each week.

Mails.

K. C. R. R., arrives at 9:30 a. m. and 8:15 p. m. Departs at 5:45 a. m. and 12 m.

MONANZA, down Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 6 p. m. Up Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Board of Council meets the first Thursday evening in each month.

May—Horace January.

Connell.

Preston—L. Ed. Pearce.

First Ward—Fred. Rendel, A. A. Wadsworth, L. Ed. Pearce.

Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin, Thomas J. Chenoweth, M. C. Hulchins.

Third Ward—Matt. Peetree, E. W. Fitzgerald, David Huchinger.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. P. Phister, B. A. Walford, John W. Alexander.

Fifth Ward—Wm. B. Mathews, James Hall, Edward Myall.

Treasurer and Collector—E. E. Pearce.

Clerk—Harry Taylor.

Marshal—John R. Rind.

Deputies: *J. W. Dawson, Robert Bremering, W. M. Dawson, Robert Fiekin.*

Wharfmaster—Robert Fiekin.

Wood and Coal Inspector—Peter Parker.

City Physician—Dr. J. T. Strode.

Keeper of Alma House—Mrs. S. Mills.

Constituted—L. Ed. Pearce.

First Ward—Fred. Rendel, A. A. Wadsworth, L. Ed. Pearce.

Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin, Thomas J. Chenoweth, M. C. Hulchins.

Third Ward—Matt. Peetree, E. W. Fitzgerald, David Huchinger.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. P. Phister, B. A. Walford, John W. Alexander.

Fifth Ward—Wm. B. Mathews, James Hall, Edward Myall.

Treasurer and Collector—E. E. Pearce.

Clerk—Harry Taylor.

Marshal—John R. Rind.

Deputies: *J. W. Dawson, Robert Bremering, W. M. Dawson, Robert Fiekin.*

Wharfmaster—Robert Fiekin.

Wood and Coal Inspector—Peter Parker.

City Physician—Dr. J. T. Strode.

Keeper of Alma House—Mrs. S. Mills.

Constituted—L. Ed. Pearce.

First Ward—Fred. Rendel, A. A. Wadsworth, L. Ed. Pearce.

Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin, Thomas J. Chenoweth, M. C. Hulchins.

Third Ward—Matt. Peetree, E. W. Fitzgerald, David Huchinger.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. P. Phister, B. A. Walford, John W. Alexander.

Fifth Ward—Wm. B. Mathews, James Hall, Edward Myall.

Treasurer and Collector—E. E. Pearce.

Clerk—Harry Taylor.

Marshal—John R. Rind.

Deputies: *J. W. Dawson, Robert Bremering, W. M. Dawson, Robert Fiekin.*

Wharfmaster—Robert Fiekin.

Wood and Coal Inspector—Peter Parker.

City Physician—Dr. J. T. Strode.

Keeper of Alma House—Mrs. S. Mills.

Constituted—L. Ed. Pearce.

First Ward—Fred. Rendel, A. A. Wadsworth, L. Ed. Pearce.

Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin, Thomas J. Chenoweth, M. C. Hulchins.

Third Ward—Matt. Peetree, E. W. Fitzgerald, David Huchinger.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. P. Phister, B. A. Walford, John W. Alexander.

Fifth Ward—Wm. B. Mathews, James Hall, Edward Myall.

Treasurer and Collector—E. E. Pearce.

Clerk—Harry Taylor.

Marshal—John R. Rind.

Deputies: *J. W. Dawson, Robert Bremering, W. M. Dawson, Robert Fiekin.*

Wharfmaster—Robert Fiekin.

Wood and Coal Inspector—Peter Parker.

City Physician—Dr. J. T. Strode.

Keeper of Alma House—Mrs. S. Mills.

Constituted—L. Ed. Pearce.

First Ward—Fred. Rendel, A. A. Wadsworth, L. Ed. Pearce.

Second Ward—Dr. G. W. Martin, Thomas J. Chenoweth, M. C. Hulchins.

Third Ward—Matt. Peetree, E. W. Fitzgerald, David Huchinger.

Fourth Ward—Dr. J. P. Phister, B. A. Walford, John W. Alexander.

Fifth Ward—Wm. B. Mathews, James Hall, Edward Myall.